

Daily Eagle

M. N. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN CALL.

For the State Convention to be held at Topeka June 6.

The formal call for the Republican state convention has been issued, signed by the officers of the state central committee, as follows:

A delegate convention of the Republicans of Kansas will convene in the city of Topeka, Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1894, at 12 o'clock, for the nomination of candidates for associate justice of the supreme court, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and for the nomination of delegates to the national convention to be held at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1896.

Delegates to this convention shall be elected by county conventions held on or before the 1st day of May, 1894. Each county shall elect one delegate for every 10,000 of population, and one delegate for every 10,000 of population in excess of 100,000. The delegates shall be elected on or before the 1st day of May, 1894, and shall be sworn in on the 1st day of June, 1894.

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Allen	1	Lincoln	13
Anderson	2	Logan	14
Atchison	3	Marion	15
Barber	4	Marshall	16
Barton	5	McPherson	17
Beecher	6	Miami	18
Benton	7	Montgomery	19
Brown	8	Muskegon	20
Butler	9	Nemaha	21
Chadwell	10	Ness	22
Cherokee	11	Osborne	23
Cherokee	12	Ottawa	24
Cherokee	13	Phillips	25
Cherokee	14	Polk	26
Cherokee	15	Rawlins	27
Cherokee	16	Reynolds	28
Cherokee	17	Rice	29
Cherokee	18	Saline	30
Cherokee	19	Schuyler	31
Cherokee	20	Sevier	32
Cherokee	21	Shawnee	33
Cherokee	22	Stark	34
Cherokee	23	Stearns	35
Cherokee	24	Stoddard	36
Cherokee	25	Sumner	37
Cherokee	26	Texas	38
Cherokee	27	Union	39
Cherokee	28	Wagoner	40
Cherokee	29	Washington	41
Cherokee	30	Wichita	42
Cherokee	31	Wyandotte	43
Cherokee	32	Yadkin	44
Cherokee	33	Yadkin	45
Cherokee	34	Yadkin	46
Cherokee	35	Yadkin	47
Cherokee	36	Yadkin	48
Cherokee	37	Yadkin	49
Cherokee	38	Yadkin	50

The secretaries of the several county conventions are requested to forward to the undersigned chairman of the central committee a certified copy of the credentials of the delegates immediately upon the adjournment of the county convention, and to forward to the undersigned chairman of the central committee a certified copy of the credentials of the delegates immediately upon the adjournment of the county convention, and to forward to the undersigned chairman of the central committee a certified copy of the credentials of the delegates immediately upon the adjournment of the county convention.

By order of the central committee.

FRANK L. ENOS, Secretary.

J. M. SIMPSON, Chairman.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of the seventh congressional district of the state of Kansas is hereby called to meet in the city of Newton, Kansas, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of May, 1894, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress.

The basis of representation in said convention shall be one delegate-at-large for each county in the district, and one delegate for every 20,000 of population in excess of 20,000.

The delegates to this convention shall be elected by county conventions held on or before the 1st day of May, 1894, and shall be sworn in on the 1st day of June, 1894.

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LET UP ON "DISEASES."

Every once in a while it becomes necessary, in this progressive age, to put on the air brakes and take a look back over the track to see how the right-of-way appears. It will not do for the bumping engineer, cuddled up in his own self-esteem, and eager to forge on and find new fields and convince the world of his advancement, to pay too much attention to the front end of the train. If he will survey things occasionally from the rear platform, he may find that he has run over and mangled several worthy and ancient customs that the world can ill spare.

It has lately become the custom to whitewash humanity with the plea of "disease." What were sins fifty years ago are now "diseases."

The assassin is diseased. The burglar is diseased. The thief is diseased. They do not mean to be vicious, but their minds are diseased.

Lecchery is not a disease. Neither is seduction nor adultery. Colonel Breckinridge, who is just now watching his reputation disintegrate, has found a champion in the Rev. John R. Paxton of the Presbyterian church who married Breckinridge secretly to his last wife, Breckinridge is an old and intimate friend of Paxton, who says:

"Colonel Breckinridge was so constituted that he could never see a woman who was fair without devoting himself to her. If he ruined this young woman, then it was from his constitutional weakness. Such gallantry as his is a disease, just as kleptomania and drunkenness are diseases. In his opinion the best of men have their weak points, and it was not always the men with the longest and sanctimonious faces that were exempt."

It was disease, then, that through Paris ruined Troy and Helen. It was disease that tore up ancient Rome about once every ten years. Joseph's purity, then, was not respect for Mr. Potiphar, but simply an absence of disease. Henry VIII of England, was not an old brute. He was merely developed imperfectly, mentally, and he couldn't help it.

Give us a rest on diseases. Let medicine attend to its drugs, and the courts will try to cure seducers and the ilk, in the good old fashioned way.

THAT CITY TICKET.

That is an exceptionally good ticket placed in nomination last Saturday by the Republicans in their respective wards of this city. The nominees are strong and solid business men, clean, incorruptible and commanding the confidence and esteem of everybody, for they are all known to every voter. The anxiety expressed by the EAGLE on the morning of the primaries seems to have been shared by the Republicans throughout the city. The men who have to pay the taxes turned out and named men of their own stamp and standing as candidates.

If the men so unanimously nominated for the city council and members of the school board are elected, there will be no more whispered scandals of blackmailed teachers, subsidized contractors, bloated favorites and the like, to humiliate decent people and to render property holders uneasy. There is no reason why every man named Saturday should not be elected, and they will be if the same solid class of citizens who were so active at the primaries will but turn out on election day.

In the meantime do not forget that there is but three days remaining in which to register.

CHURN THEM UP.

There is more Indian treaty juggling on the tapis, engineered, without doubt, by cattle interests. Three million and a half of acres of grass lands, timber and streams, comprised in the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache and other lands and reservations, which everybody thought was to be opened, are tied up in some way, it seems, between the government and the Indians and the chances seem now against these lands being opened to settlement this spring. The administration's excuse is that the treaty is not a satisfactory one, presumably to the Indians, but in reality to the cattleman. The country includes the Wichita mountains and is drained by the Red river which forms the boundary line between Texas and these reservations on the north. Oklahoma proper, and later the strip, were subjected to a like delay, and for months and years, until the pressure from the people could no longer be withstood.

CHICAGO BEFORE AND AFTER.

Chicago, March 17.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Chicago, within the last year, has presented a spectacle of "before and after" taking the world's fair. The first was a notable event of history, the latter is a deplorable state of human suffering.

This latter condition is not universal, but the suffering, starving poor abound in an altogether abnormal proportion. There is even a large contingent who have been well to do, out of funds, out of employment, out of bread. They represent the country tradespeople, the speculator, the adventurer and the respectable impecunious class from all quarters. The attraction of the fair drew them hither with the delusion that a ready fortune awaited them. Their little cash was soon invested in exorbitant rents, temporary booths and useless novelties which they expected visitors to purchase at a thousand per cent profit. The figures were well enough, but the reckoning was bad. Over supply met with a dearth of curiosity on the part of the year round customer, and the nucleus went up in smoke. Another class staked their balance in a cash payment on inflated real estate, trusting luck and Providence to supply the sucker who would take up the deferred payments. These agencies, having no interests to serve, failed to supply the purchaser, and the said speculator is wrestling with a so-called "equity" and a real, tangible, honest man's mortgage. He is here, pushing a sale, in all stages of despair, from a yet lingering hope to total abandonment. There is an anomalous condition in one class of deals. It is the 99 year lease. A owns a lot which he leases to B at a fabulous rate, B with a fortune to make, borrows the money from C to put up a costly building, say half a million, at 6 per cent interest, all calculations being based on last year's rentals. Here the difficulty lies and figures—the proverbial truth tells the tale. The business of the occupant fails, and he takes his exit with the Fair and the Peris wheel. The first installment of interest comes due, likewise the annual dues for ground rent. The ambitious B defaults, leaving C to foreclose his mortgage on a structure on A's lot. Here the deal takes a backward turn. Instead of having a good 6 per cent loan C is forced to assume the ground rentals for the inconsiderate period of 99 years, pay the taxes, collect such rents as he can, or forfeit his investment. A rich legacy indeed to leave his heirs.

It is fair to say that these things are not chargeable to Chicago. It is the reckless greed which is without habitation, yet omnipresent—not confined to western cities nor proscribed by limitations. Chicago, with her irresistible energy, will live through it, but the loss to individuals will never be computed. The one commodity, which costs nothing, is encountered everywhere that is talk. The man of business talks hopefully, the speculator talks confidently and the gambler in wind talks bullishly. There is an undercurrent of insincerity, however, which is ill concealed by the superficial drift of talk. Times are hard, money is locked up, and Michael stalks his weary rounds, vainly waiting for what he will never see. The "spring trade" and the "building season" will materialize some time, but not this year. It is the penalty of over-trading and debt-making. The only reward in prospect is that which comes from experience. This may have little value as a collateral, or a circulating medium, but a wise man may make it available.

It is plain that the fame of Peter Piper Elder of Kansas will have to rest on his ability to conduct a post mortem on a dead language.

Bernard Kelley is out of the race for congressman-at-large, but it is understood that his line of vision is interrupted by the United States senate.

To such a high degree of perfection has armor-plate been brought by the war department that it now almost equals a Wichita beefsteak.

It is remarked that fishing is the most lasting of all sports. This is true, while it is possible to fish only a part of the year, you can lie through the whole calendar.

A man's sins will go down through five generations. Hoke Smith, a son-in-law of Wirt, the Andersonville brute, is now serving a term in Cleveland's cabinet.

Bob Ingersoll's latest utterance is that you cannot make men happy by legislation. You can make them miserable by legislation, just the same, and that is quite similar.

The question is not, "Is life worth living?" or "Is marriage a failure?" but "What for did Barney Kelley withdraw, and did Farmer Smith withdraw for the same reason?"

Miss Pollard is ripping things up at home in a way that ought to prove to Mr. Denon and Princess Colonna that France hasn't a corner on the scandal business by a good deal.

Bristow's "Irrigation Farmer" is out containing a large number of interesting original papers and suggestions on irrigation. Price of the paper \$1.00 per year. Address Salina, Kansas.

Is Colonel Marsh Murdock a dark horse? This is a sore mare year—Atchison Champion.

Your affirmation answers your question even though the dark horse is in fact a sorrel.

With Miss Pollard suing him for breach of promise and Mrs. Breckinridge for divorce, the smiling Colonel will doubt that he missed it by not suing for peace with a big bad of money in the first place.

The Republicans of Morris county held their convention on Saturday. It is said that the delegates to the state convention are for George L. Douglass, or at least that a majority of them so expressed themselves.

Archbishop Ireland stands up for America in splendid shape. Of course the American Protective Association will carefully examine his remarks to find a trace of insincerity. But it is not there, and more such expressions from prelates will soon satisfy that organization that there is no cause for alarm.

GEORGE L. DOUGLASS' CANDIDACY.

What the Representative Papers are Saying About It.

The following few excerpts are taken as a fair reflex of what the Republican papers of the different sections of the state are saying of Mr. Douglass and his candidacy:

Geo. L. Douglass carried Sedgewick county over his Republican opponent and will be presented by that county as its candidate for congressman at large. The hour first, for the right kind of stuff and it is a genuine pleasure to see such a man get to the front—Lawrence World.

The complete triumph of Speaker Douglass in Sedgewick county will be noted with satisfaction all over the state. Mr. Douglass is made of the right kind of stuff and it is a genuine pleasure to see such a man get to the front—Lawrence World.

Sedgewick county unanimously endorses Mr. George L. Douglass as its candidate for congressman at large. This county is a Republican in name and in spirit, and it is a pleasure to see such a man get to the front—Lawrence World.

The Republicans of Sedgewick county will present the name of George L. Douglass to the state convention for congressman at large. This county is a Republican in name and in spirit, and it is a pleasure to see such a man get to the front—Lawrence World.

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The Republicans of Sedgewick county decided the contest between Hallowell and Douglass for congressman-at-large in favor of the latter. He will go to the state convention backed by a strong delegation from Sedgewick county which will urge his nomination. The Republicans of the state cannot afford to defeat him. One of the main issues of the coming campaign will be the actions of the last house of representatives, and as Douglass was the speaker of the house, he is entitled to the nomination. If Douglass receives the nomination his election is assured—Central Kansas Republican.

Geo. L. Douglass is closer to the hearts of the Republican masses than any other man in the state today, being justly regarded as representing the Republican cause in the legislative "war," which is sure to cut quite a figure in the coming campaign. In addition to his popularity in this regard, Mr. Douglass is a good constitutional timber. He is honest and capable and well trained in public affairs, is a good reasoner and ready debater. The Herald predicts that he will be nominated and elected, and will do much to redeem Kansas from the fallen position she now occupies in our national council.—Digiton County Republican.

George L. Douglass the legislative hero of '93, will receive the undivided support of 8-dwigick county in the state convention for the office of congressman-at-large. Douglass is a man of high character, a home, in the local primary. Every patriotic Kansan's heart should warm toward George L. Douglass, who led his brave band of volunteers to the front, facing Winchester in the hands of cowardly Anarchists, and battered down doors that were closed against the representatives of the people. During all these stirring times Douglass did his duty grandly, and now that he is called to go up higher to represent the great commonwealth he is assisted to preserve his honor and receive the hearty support of the party that stands for the sovereignty of the people's will. We earnestly hope that this county will instruct her delegation to vote first, last and all the time for George L. Douglass.—Stockton Record.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Base ball has become epidemic in Chandler. U. C. Guss is now editor of the Guthrie News.

Norman will celebrate Oklahoma day next April. Perry celebrated St. Patrick's day with a big parade.

Stormy Jim was rounded up in Perry the other night. At Alva homesteaders are coming in at the rate of 300 a day.

Last Sunday Perry heard the music of a church bell for the first time. There will be room for 500 homesteaders in the Chickapoo country.

The change of venue is used more in Oklahoma than anywhere else on earth. The mail at the Kildare postoffice has doubled since the first day of the year.

Frank Greer compares an esteemed contemporary to a bull pup in a sloop barrel. That story about a dugout carving in near Enid has a strong flavor of fish about it.

The Kildare Journal is one of the few papers in Oklahoma that prints all its own news. The Guthrie school board rejected all the bids for school houses, because they are too high.

An Oklahoma City man is out against dancing. He says that as alcohol is the spirit of whiskey, so sex is the spirit of dancing.

The serious charge is made against Judge Bierer that he looks like Brutus, the gentleman who struck J. Caesar with a stick.

Dennis Flynn, if the signs do not fail, will go back to congress from Oklahoma with a majority so big that he will have to pay excess charges on it.

JAPANESE ART.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The sharpness and unique temper of Japanese swords are now universally admitted as unrivaled, but a time has come when these qualities command very little practical value, and works of merit are classed with curios of antique ages, while the skill and secret of tempering the blade has almost entirely been lost. Still, the arts so lavishly spent on the other parts of the sword, though subsidiary in the days of prime importance, yet live in full vigor as in ages when swords were almost exclusively weapons of defense and attack.

These arts include several branches, commencing with metal works and ending with lacquer work and silk braids. But of these arts the principal part is occupied by metal works, and the collectors of Yamato's arts mostly seek this class of sword furnishings. In metal works it would not be too much to say that before the restoration and the new era opened with the Meiji emperor, the sword furnishings were the only field for the highest art of metal works. What other field there may have been, it was exceedingly limited, while millions of sword wearers who were not content with a couple of swords, and were equally eager in possession of quantity as they were in quality, almost unlimited field was afforded for the artists' wide merits of high metal found a liberal patronage, and the wealthy class and of Daimios.

But along with the disappearance of so extensive and almost boundless a field, it may naturally be concluded that the arts which have decorated the principal property of Samurais and Daimios have gone out of existence, but nowhere a greater mistake has been made, for the "ability of the old arts" has been kept alive by the efforts of the Japanese sword artists.

On the first the so-called artistic decoration has no place, the sharpness, temper and strength being of prime importance. On the second and the third, arts of different patterns and styles were lavished, and they now as separate pieces are sought after by collectors and connoisseurs of both east and west. The second, the tsuka, besides different styles of silk braids covering the shank skin, or of fancy materials without the braids and the shank skin, has three parts where metal art and skill are fully displayed. They are kashira, or the topmost, meneki, or the central, and fuchi, or the lowest decoration. The third, the saya, besides lacquer work of highest type, or some other workmanship, has two parts, where metal art and skill are fully displayed.

The Japanese sword consists of three principal parts, viz., the blade, the tsuka, or hilt, and the saya, or scabbard. On the first the so-called artistic decoration has no place, the sharpness, temper and strength being of prime importance. On the second and the third, arts of different patterns and styles were lavished, and they now as separate pieces are sought after by collectors and connoisseurs of both east and west. The second, the tsuka, besides different styles of silk braids covering the shank skin, or of fancy materials without the braids and the shank skin, has three parts where metal art and skill are fully displayed. They are kashira, or the topmost, meneki, or the central, and fuchi, or the lowest decoration. The third, the saya, besides lacquer work of highest type, or some other workmanship, has two parts, where metal art and skill are fully displayed.

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